**Comments Page Content**

**Brief Summary**

User experience and interaction are imperative in ensuring a website is successfully designed, implemented and received. This comments page details the technical, aesthetic and accessibility considerations that were considered throughout the development of this website.

I have confidence that my website displays the importance of how simple and consistent technical and aesthetic design can create an efficient and seamless experience for the user.

**Technical Considerations**

**Overall Structure:**

As per the UTS submission guidelines, this website contains four *.html* pages and one external *.css* style page. The table below shows a brief outline of how these pages are structured and the HTML code that links all the pages together:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| File Name | Extension | Code to link all pages together | Title | Description |
| index.html | .html | <a href="index.html">Home</a> | Home | Homepage of website |
| past.html | .html | <a href="past.html">Past</a> | Past | Outlines past IT projects |
| future.html | .html | <a href="future.html">Future</a> | Future | Outlines future IT goals |
| comments.html | .html | <a href="comments.html">Comments</a> | Comments | Outlines thought process throughout website development |
| websystems.css | .css | <link rel="stylesheet" href="websystems.css"> |  | External style sheet containing all .css code |

**Webpage Structure:**

HTML allows users to create and structure sections, headings, links and paragraphs. Being text-based, HTML determines how the browser will display the page elements including text, images and other multimodal formats.

The webpage utilises the <h1></h1> tag to create heading text. Within HTML, heading tags instruct the browser to present the text as bolder and larger compared to a typical paragraph. By distinguishing the two text types, the user experience is improved as viewers can glance at the heading of the page and as a result, immediately understands the page contents.

Directly underneath the heading, I utilised a <div></div> tag which contains paragraphs <p></p> of information. The <div> tag defines a division/section in an HTML document, essentially acting as a container for other HTML elements. To differentiate this first <div> tag from other elements I utilised the <class> tag of “Intro” so I could specifically reference this portion of content in the external webpage.css stylesheet. By establishing a unique class, I was able to alter the default HTML formatting, which will be discussed in the **Aesthetics Section**.

I then utilised another div element to create a gallery-like display of images and captions below the paragraphs of text. Below is a code snippet and the result:

**Image**

**Navigation path:**

I created a horizontal navigation pane with no navigation path restrictions. Users can freely navigate between each page with no restrictions. An unordered list <ul></ul> structure allowed me to display text and when pressed it would go to the desired webpage <a href="index.html">Home</a> .

**Browser/Device Compatibility:**

To ensure that the technical elements of the website could be viewed by all, I tested the website on multiple browsers. As expected, Safari and Google Chrome produced similar results which reaffirmed that the tags I have used can be translated and understood across browsers.

I also capitalised on the inspect tool featured in Google Chrome. Whilst in the design and prototype phase of this task, I viewed the .html source code through the browser on my laptop. However, it is important for a website designer to ensure that each page presents as expected on different devices. The inspect tool allowed me to view the pages on different devices ranging from an iPhone SE, iPad air and a Nest Hub. This allowed me to alter some initial formatting issues, ensuring the site remains consistent among all device types.

**Aesthetic Considerations**

**User Experience:**

For a website to be successfully received by the viewing audience, it is important to always consider the user experience and their interaction with each page. In regard to user experience, I wanted to ensure my page was simple and consistent in terms of navigation and design.

I decided to integrate a horizontal navigation pane to display the different web pages that were contained within the website. Utilising CSS code I ensured that the linked pages remained a key focus throughout the entire site. This was achieved by utilising a light yellow colour that captures the user’s attention without being overwhelming for the senses. Upon hover, the background colour turns white reassuring the user that they are interacting with a hyperlinked element which eliminates any sense of navigation path confusion.

Whilst in the design phase, I created a storyboard outlining each element's overall design structure within the website. With user experience in mind, I decided to feature a consistent structure.

**Readability:**

Readability is the ease with which a reader can understand a written text. Readability depends on a text's presentation, such as font choice, spacing, alignment and colouring. Throughout the entire page, I integrated a sans-serif Verdana font which is praised for its readability and clarity.

I then set the line height to be 1.5em which provides more space between the lines of text, improving readability by eliminating the possibility of quiche text presentation.

Regarding paragraph formatting, I aligned the text to be justified with a padding of 200px. The HTML standard of text alignment is to the left, which has a straight left edge and an uneven right edge. In comparison, the justified text adds white space between the words in each line, so all the lines are the same length, which gives a cleaner and more formal look. The text padding of 200px adds more white space within the page, which makes the content of the page easily scannable and significantly improves legibility, as the user's senses are not bombarded with varying colours and content.

**Accessibility Considerations**

As highlighted before, user experience is a priority. Accessibility in terms of web development ensures that all people with varying abilities are able to access the contents of the web, free from any discriminatory factors. It is essential that the Web is accessible in order to provide equal access and equal opportunity to people with diverse abilities.

The below design principles that I implemented within the website have been sourced from the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG). WCAG is a framework that complies with international accessibility standards to ensure all web developers create webpages that can be accessed and used by all. LINK - <https://www.w3.org/WAI/standards-guidelines/wcag/>

**Perceivable User Interface:**

Text Alternatives have been used to convey the purpose of non-text elements such as images. For example, text alternatives can be read aloud for visually impaired individuals so they can understand the non-text content of the page.

**Operable User Interface:**

The content within my page does not cause seizures or physical reactions. I have actively omitted the use of flashing content to ensure all viewers are comfortable and will not experience any adverse effects from the viewing of my website.

**Understandable User Interface:**

Content that appears in a predictable way

**Robust Content:**

Correct Markup